

ATI ADULT MED SURG RN 3.0: RN CRITICAL ENDOCRINE DYSFUNCTION ASSESSMENT RESULTS



Question: 1 of 29

PARTIALLY CORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:02:08



FLAG

A nurse is caring for a client in the emergency department (ED) who presents with manifestations of diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA).

Exhibit 1 Exhibit 2 Exhibit 3

History and Physical

21-year-old client diagnosed with type 1 diabetes mellitus at age 12 reporting nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, burning with urination, and frequent urge to void. Reports pink-tinged urine. Rates pain as a 0 on a scale of 0 to 10.

The nurse should anticipate treating the client with which of the following interventions?

Select all that apply.



- Obtain HbA1c lab level
- Obtain IV access
- Administer glucagon
- Administer dextrose 50% in water
- Prepare client for dialysis
- Initiate regular insulin drip
- Administer calcium gluconate
- Administer furosemide
- Administer normal saline IV bolus
- Administer prescribed antibiotics

PARTIALLY CORRECT My Answer

When taking action with a client who is experiencing DKA, the nurse needs to promptly recognize the most life-threatening manifestations and take action by addressing these issues with the appropriate interventions to promote the best outcome. The client will need insulin to bring the high blood glucose levels down, along with rehydration from the polyuria. This client will require IV access for most of the fluids and medications needed for stabilization. UTI will need to be treated with antibiotics.

CONTINUE



Question: 2 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:02:40



FLAG

A nurse is providing care for a dehydrated client who has hyperglycemia related to diabetic ketoacidosis. Which of the following findings explains dehydration?



- High osmolality of the blood due to hyperglycemia
- Hypotension due to polyuria
- Polyphagia due to lack of insulin
- Decreased cellular tissue perfusion due to hypovolemia

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 3 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:03:21



FLAG

The nurse is providing care for several clients on a medical surgical unit. Which client is at high risk for Syndrome of Inappropriate Antidiuretic Hormone (SIADH)?



Client who has myocardial infarction

Client who has meningitis

Client who has diabetes mellitus

Client who has a fractured femur

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 4 of 29

INCORRECT

Time Elapsed: 00:05:39



FLAG

A nurse is presenting on the topic of hypernatremia to a group of newly licensed nurses. Identify the correct sequence of the body's physiological responses to elevated sodium levels. (Move the responses into the box on the right, placing them in the order of occurrence. Use all the steps.)



Osmoreceptors sense increased osmolality of the blood.

Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) is released from the posterior pituitary.

Antidiuretic hormone (ADH) stimulates the kidneys to retain water.

Increased fluid in vascular system decreases osmolality of the blood.

Renal tubules release less water.

INCORRECT My Answer

Osmoreceptors regulate ADH. An increase in osmolality stimulates the osmoreceptors, resulting in release of ADH. Decreased osmolality will prevent the release of ADH. ADH is stored in the posterior pituitary and is released when stimulated by the osmoreceptors. ADH travels via the bloodstream to the kidneys when it is released, where it acts on the renal tubules. The renal tubules and collecting ducts release less water (antidiuresis). When the kidneys retain more water, the blood osmolality decreases and stabilizes.



Question: 5 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:06:00



📖 FLAG

A nurse is caring for a client who has diabetic ketoacidosis (DKA). Which of the following circumstances put a client at greater risk for developing DKA? (Select all that apply.)



- Clients receiving care at home
- Infection
- Excessive alcohol use
- High protein diet
- Corticosteroid use

← PREVIOUS

CONTINUE →



Question: 6 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:06:20



🚩 FLAG

A nurse is providing care for a client who has diabetes insipidus. The nurse should monitor the client for which of the following cardiovascular effects?



- Ataxia
- Hyperosmolality
- Poor skin turgor
- Diluted urine

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 7 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:07:15



📖 FLAG

A nurse is providing discharge education for a client who has hyperosmolar hyperglycemic syndrome (HHS). Which of the following events should the nurse advise the client to report?



- An episode of glucose 100 mg/dL
- An episode of severe pain
- An episode of decreased appetite
- An episode of dizziness

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 8 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:07:36



🚩 FLAG

A nurse is educating a client who has type 1 diabetes mellitus. Which of the following statements indicates the client understands the teaching?



- "Bicarbonate is elevated with diabetes."
- "I have enough insulin in my body to allow glucose to enter my cells."
- "When I don't have enough insulin in my body, glucagon will be released."
- "My sodium level will not be affected by my diabetes."

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 9 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:08:17



A nurse is providing care for a client who has recently had a stroke. Which of the following laboratory findings requires immediate intervention?



- Serum sodium 125 mEq/L
- Serum potassium 3.2 mEq/L
- Serum blood urea nitrogen (BUN) 22 mg/dL
- Fasting blood glucose (FBS) 110 mg/dL

PREVIOUS

CONTINUE



Question: 10 of 29

Time Elapsed: 00:08:42



A nurse is providing instructions for a client who has syndrome of inappropriate antidiuretic hormone (SIADH) regarding the side effects of conivaptan. Which of the following symptoms should the nurse teach the client to report? (Select all that apply.)



- Dizziness
- Urinary frequency
- Pain at the IV site
- Dry mouth
- Excess thirst

